



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

considerable weight. In the second place, claiming that those policies have been confined to wage-bargaining is not giving a just interpretation to American conditions, whatever may be true in England. Finally, as to the application of the remedy—with strong employers' associations that are doing away with competition, it is questioned whether employers would return to a competitive state just because such a classification was applied by the unions. It has not been shown that they would be sufficiently benefited by doing so. Moreover, unless the men were unionized and under strong control no one could guarantee non-interference on their part; yet Mr. Booth says non-union men could carry out his scheme quite as well as union men. Finally, the only guaranty that any of the results of increased productivity would go to the workers appears to be the not always assured good-will of the employers.

---

*Social Forces in England and America.* By H. G. WELLS. New York: Harper Brothers, 1914. 8vo, pp. 415. \$2.00.

"An Englishman Looks at His World," the title of the English publication of this book, suggests more successfully the miscellaneous character of its contents and the rather cursory treatment of some of the topics. The first aeroplane, warfare, the contemporary novel, divorce, doctors, Chesterton, and diverse other subjects vie for attention with the labor unrest, social panaceas, the "so-called science of sociology," and a mildly sympathetic contemplation of American problems. To include all these multiform interests requires a broad reading of the term social forces. We find, however, a unifying idea throughout in Mr. Wells's insistence on a great national plan of social development to which all reformatory measures must be properly related and in which every individual must participate. The men who today are decrying the inadequacy of unrelated and inconsequential reforms must approve this thought, even though they do not share in the author's vision of the Great State.

Mediocrity is the taunt flung at present-day English society. Overvaluation of the commonplace virtues of mediocre men is, Mr. Wells charges, responsible for the inertia and declining influence of his country. How true this accusation may be in respect to England's military prowess is even now being put to the test. The labor unrest he regards as an inevitable consequence of the idleness and extravagance of the moneyed classes. Limited as this analysis may seem, the corollary that "labor must be a part of every man's life and the whole of nobody's" gives succinct expression to a growing feeling.

Mr. Wells calls his work a diagnosis rather than a prescription, although we wonder at that considering his impatience with the "Planless Progressives." The book is, he says, "a fairly complete view of all my opinions." The author's eminence in English life commands attention for these views, animated as they are with his own particular originality and liberalism.